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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 9th, 1906.

Nearly twelve columns of space in the Times of July 3rd are given up to consideration of orthodox religious differences of opinion, ten and a half containing an elaborate digest of the report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, and the rest is editorial comment. The old-fashioned idea that such matters are best ignored by newspapermen seems to have died out. Their intimate relation with everyday life seems, curiously enough, to be more recognised in these days of scepticism than when orthodoxy was the fashion. The same issue of the great London journal elsewhere shows the impossibility of discussing politics without introducing matters spiritual; public education, like vaccination and other things, cannot get away from the conscience clause. This tenderness for the individual conscience is directly hostile to the principle of establishment, although few seem to notice it. The nation that tries to retain and defend an established orthodoxy contemporaneously with absolute individual freedom of opinion is bound to encounter difficulties. It is like trying to make ice in an oven and roast meat in a refrigerator. The most highly prized inheritance of the Britons is their right to refuse to conform in matters of opinion, to be a law unto himself in matters spiritual. The high churchmen whose doings caused the appointment of this Royal Commission were not so wicked as the vehement denunciations of those who witnessed against them seemed to suggest.

They were merely exercising that freedom of conscience and religious liberty which the Briton prizes above everything else. As members of an established church, however, and presumably clinging to the privileges of establishment, they are held to have voluntarily surrendered that right and freedom which we regard as so important. Obviously the existence of this establishment is inconsistent with the genius of the general British law affecting its parvies. Uniformity being out of date, its conservative value being unappreciated by a radical and iconoclastic age, the recommendations of the Commission will probably not be easily carried into effect. As the pen is said to be mightier than the sword, so conscience may be said to be more potent than the law. We have already noticed what respect the law pays to it. Some will argue for its abridgment; others for less toadying to individual conscience. Those who believe it to be important to preserve that organisation which alone can preserve an unchanging faith must look less kindly upon the individual freedom which the nation seems so set upon; on the other hand, those who appreciate this liberty of conscience cannot logically support any organisation whose principle is to keep the conscience of the community as near to an authorised pattern as possible. For instance, a letter in this issue reminds us that we have in this Colony a growing number of independent consciences that apparently prefer election to discipline. They disavow the woman Eddy and her writings, and claim that their Christian Science is simple Bible truth, which does not shut them out of the regular Church. The Bishop, following the lead of his colleagues at Home, has declared otherwise, knowing that an established organisation with fixed principles must set its face against the individual conscience if it wishes to continue its existence. These people interpret the Bible in one way; the Church, represented by the Bishop, interprets it in another. Who is to settle the dispute, if not the established Church? If not the Church, why retain it, its occupation gone? The action of the Church is to promote and preserve uniformity of belief. The national church is the saviour of the national faith. If we have no national faith, if the national laws emphasise the desirability of individualism, by insisting on each man's right to his own belief or unbelief, why do we retain the stable for which we have no horse? Or is it that there are more horses than stalls? In any case, the situation is a puzzling one, and it would be rather interesting to learn just what the Chinese think of it.

Today is the anniversary of the coronation of King Edward VII.
The German and English Mails of the 5th and 14th July was delivered in London on the 7th inst.
The Band of the 2nd R.W.K. Regiment will be in attendance at the Volunteer Church Parade on Sunday.
The new Chinese gunboat Che-yu was launched at Kobe on July 31st. She is the third of a series of six whose dimensions we have previously recorded.
It is rumoured that Lord Charles Bessford is resigning command of the Mediterranean station. It is suggested that this act is owing to his disapproval of the policy of the Admiralty.
We hear that the H.K.V. Troop Gymkhana has been fixed for Saturday, the 18th, at the football ground. Messrs. H. B. L. Dowling, L. N. Lewis and W. J. Grossman have joined the troop. Trooper J. Hastings has resigned.
The General Staff at St. Petersburg has issued final statistics respecting the losses of the Russian army during the war with Japan. The corrected figures show that 31,187 men were killed and 115,895 wounded. The number missing is 37,407, and of prisoners of war 53,897. These figures do not include naval losses and casualties.
The largest assembly that has ever witnessed the fight for the All England lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon was present on July 4th on the famous ground to see H. L. Doherty defend against F. L. Riely the title he has held for four years. He still holds it, for the old Cliftonian failed to win more than one set, and the debonair little champion left the court a victor by three sets to one.

Mr. A. L. Mayhew, in *Notes and Queries*, has an interesting note on the word "Dama." It is, he seems, one of those interesting culture terms which Russia has borrowed from her Scandinavian neighbors. Vigfusson tells us in his dictionary that "dama" was an important term in Icelandic law, meaning a court of judgment, the body of judges, the court of law. It was in this sense that the word was introduced, with other Swedish words, into Russia, and hence the present political meaning of the Russian "Dama"—namely, an assembly of councillors, met to pronounce their doom or judgment—a far finer term, in Mr. Mayhew's opinion, than the English word "Parliament," a talking-shop.

Yesterday morning the Water Police rescued a richa coolie who fell into the harbour from the ferry wharf at Kowloon. He was exhausted when pulled aboard the pinnace, and it was found necessary to remove him to the Civil Hospital, where prompt attention effected a speedy recovery.

The Speaker of the House of Commons severely rebuked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies on July 5th. In giving an answer to a question put by Mr. Corbett, the Under-Secretary said it would be found "to be clear enough even to the intelligence of the hon. member." Mr. Balfour promptly appealed to the Speaker whether such an observation was in accordance with the traditions of the House. The Speaker said that the expression was not unparliamentary but it was provocative and somewhat offensive.

A fashionably dressed woman, who was accompanied to the court by an Army officer, applied to the Sheriff's magistrates for a summons against a man who, she said, annoyed her at the Gaiety Theatre. She was walking in the enclosure, she said, when the man pointed at her and said loudly: "There goes a woman who has not paid for her dress." He repeated the remark several times. As a matter of fact, the dress she was wearing was not paid for, she added, because it had just been sent home, and she had not had time to pay for it. She would gladly have paid the dressmaker "to avoid this humiliation." The summons was granted.

Mr. Keir Hardie's famous letter to Mr. Balfour-Bugby is Edinburgh was as follows:—My dear Sir, I regret to say that I cannot offer you an appointment, as I will not be in Scotland again until the middle of August. I am obliged by your approval of anything I have been able to do to assist your race and regret that I cannot do more. The terrible event which happened in the Sudan the other day with its attendant cruelties reduces the administration under British rule to the level of that of the Congo Free State, whilst the wholesale massacre of natives which is going on in South Africa under the pretext of suppressing a rebellion which does not exist fills me with shame and horror. I hope the day will come speedily when your race will be able to defend itself against the barbarities being perpetrated against it by hypocritical whites who regard the black man as having been created in order that they might exploit him for their own advantage. The Press and the publications for the most part keep the people of this country in ignorance of the real treatment meted out to natives, and not until they (the natives) are in a position to hold their own can they expect to be treated as human beings.—Yours truly, J. Keir Hardie.

THE NEW LOAD LINE.

The new Board of Trade rules, as we said before, will not alter the shipping statistics of Hongkong, as these are based on the net registered tonnage. By a slip the word gross instead of net was used in an account of the interview with Mr. James MacDonald, Government Marine Surveyor, in consequence of which the *Strait Times* was led to infer that if Singapore's shipping were treated in the same way it would almost equal that of Hongkong. But there is not much prospect of that coming to pass for some time. Hongkong is still a long way ahead of Singapore. The new load line will alter the displacement tonnage or dead-weight capacity of a ship but it will not alter the registered tonnage. Practically all shipping is calculated on the net registered tonnage.

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WATER POLO.

The second round of the Hongkong water polo competition was concluded on Tuesday when "A" team, V. R. C., defeated "D" Company, Royal West Kent Regiment, by fifteen goals to nil, of which twelve were scored by J. Whitehill. The soldiers played a better game than was expected, though they could not prevent Whitehill from scoring.
Owing to "G" Company, Royal West Kent Regiment, failing to put in an appearance, the match against "B" team, V. R. C., did not take place.

COMPETITION TABLE.

	W	L	Goals	Pts.
V. R. C. (A)	3	0	24	6
V. R. C. (B)	2	0	12	2
Yacht Club	3	0	17	3
Strick Co. R. O. A.	2	0	13	2
Basel, R. W. K.	1	1	7	1
G. Co. R. W. K.	1	1	7	1
D. Co. R. W. K.	1	2	0	2
A. Co. R. W. K.	1	2	0	1
3rd Co. R. G. A.	—	—	—	—

As the 3rd Co. R. G. A. have retired, the remaining teams have been credited with a win each.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

LOSS OF AN ITALIAN STEAMER.

LONDON, August 6th.
The Italian steamer *Siria* bound to South America from Genoa, with 700 emigrants, and a crew of 100, has been wrecked and sunk off Cape Pales, near Carthage. It is estimated that 200 people were drowned. The Captain committed suicide.
There was an awful panic at the wreck of the *Siria* and a frenzied fight for the boats, during which many were knifed.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 6th.
Although there are 50,000 strikers in St. Petersburg, there are indications that the general strike will be short-lived; the men are dispirited and the leaders demoralised by the energy of the Government, the loyalty of the troops, and the postponement of the railway strike, which was the backbone of the movement.
M. Stolypin's endeavours to induce the moderate Liberal leaders to join the Cabinet have proved fruitless.

H.M.S. "MONTAGUE"

LONDON, August 6th.
It has been definitely decided to abandon the battleship *Montague*. All her fittings and valuable articles now on board will be removed.

WEST KENT'S RELIEFS.

As the Manchester Regiment, which was to succeed the Royal West Kent Regiment in garrison here, have been disbanded (a result of the Army reductions), the Middlesex Regiment will arrive here in December. They will come from South Africa.

THE NEW LINER.

To-morrow (Friday) afternoon is the sightseeing opportunity. The P. & O. s.s. *Malden* is then open to public inspection, as promised, and launches are being provided by the company so that visitors can reach the new liner without trouble. They will ply (Blake Pier) to Kowloon Wharf at intervals between three and six o'clock, and may all be known by the flag.

MARINE MATTERS IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords on July 2nd, Lord Muskerry asked his Majesty's Government whether, according to the laws of New Zealand, the captain and officers of merchant vessels registered in that colony must be British subjects; whether it was a fact that the Government of Canada had introduced a Bill into the Canadian Parliament with the object of limiting the issue of masters' and mates' certificates to Canadians; and whether his Majesty's Government would urge upon the Canadian authorities the desirability of all British subjects being permitted to present themselves for examination for certificates of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

The Earl of Granard said that the law of New Zealand did imply the issue of certificates to British subjects alone. As regarded Canada, the Colonial Office had at present no knowledge of the Bill referred to, and could therefore offer no opinion upon its merits.
Lord Muskerry asked his Majesty's Government whether their attention had been drawn to the report of the *Norfolk*, that, when steaming in the North Pacific, she encountered a vast field of drifting logs forming a dangerous impediment to navigation; and whether, having regard to the serious dangers likely to arise through the practice of towing gigantic rafts across the waters of the North Pacific, his Majesty's Government could see their way clear to place themselves in communication with the proper authorities with a view to these dangers being avoided in the future.

The Earl of Granard said that no report had yet been received by the Board of Trade in regard to the *Norfolk*. No doubt this practice was one involving great danger. The United States Government had had the matter under their consideration on several occasions. In the year 1903 they brought forward a Bill in Congress, but it did not get through. He could assure his noble friend that the matter was receiving the attention of the Board of Trade. As soon as a report was received with regard to the special case as the *Norfolk* his Majesty's Government would forward a report of the matter to the United States Government.

CHINA AND THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT.

The Chinese magistrate of the Mixed Court, under orders from the Viceroy, has deposited plans and made formal application to the Municipal Council for a permit to erect in the immediate vicinity of the Court a native gaol to contain 240 cells. My telegram of January 9 stated that this scheme, together with a proposal to provide funds for carrying it out by a local tax on rice, had been approved by the Throne, and that the foreign community would strongly resist any such attempt by native officials to obtain control of the administration of the foreign settlement. The Council has declined to accede to the magistrate's plea to inform the Chinese authorities that in virtue of the procedure established for the past 40 years the custody of male criminals condemned to imprisonment by the Mixed Court is vested in the Municipal Council, which by the land regulations is entrusted with the maintenance of law and order.
It is understood that the Consular Body will support the Council's determination to resist the Chinese demands, which are inadmissible unless the foreign community are prepared to see the administration of justice in their midst revert to the type which obtains in the native cities.—Times, July 4th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NO DRAGON, BUT A TOAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Sir,—It is not a dragon which eats the moon at eclipse time, but a toad. Most foreign students of Chinese folklore know that the popular term is "kan pa shek gwei", the toad eating the moon. The dragon symbolises the emperor and the phoenix the empress, and as their imperial majesties are also called the children of the sun and moon, to talk of the dragon eating the moon is manifestly improper.—Yours etc.,
VALENTE.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—Is not this persistent campaign of scorn and ridicule directed against the religious beliefs of the Christian Scientists becoming distinctly intemperate? So asks a correspondent of a London paper, and I would be glad if you would allow repetition here. Whatever their merits or demerits, they at any rate are never engaged in such un-Christian-like and uncharitable practices as attacking, jeering and sneering at other denominations. I am not a Christian Scientist myself, in fact I am a member of the Church of England. I have no particular affection for the Christian Scientists, nor am I beholden to them for anything; but apart from this vexed question of physical healing, I am absolutely convinced that they are as much as any denomination, are doing their full share of the good work in the world in helping people to lead better lives, and I certainly think that they ought to be given credit for it; and further, as we all benefit by a better world, surely they should be welcome as such workers who are helping to make it so, under whatever name or theories they work. Let us, therefore, as professing Christians, show a more just and generous spirit than that of always harping on their occasional failures while remaining perfectly silent on their many successes. What is wanted is to have far less time wasted on talking about religion, wrangling about doctrines, far less of the letter, and much more of the acting of religion in our daily lives. This, after all, being the only true test of the sincerity of our professions.—Yours etc.,
NEUTRAL.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, August 8th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. CONFERREY
(First Police Magistrate).

AN ABORTIVE SUMMONS.

Mr. Manners, electrician, of Messrs. Cornwell and Co., summoned a fitter for refusing to obey lawful orders and using abusive language. Complainant said that defendant had been given some woodwork to do, but declined. Defendant alleged that Mr. Manners had assaulted him. His Worship thought there had been a mistake, whereupon defendant declared that if he were discharged he would summon the complainant for assault. The case was dismissed.

TIED UP BY THE SEA.

Fourteen Malay seamen on board the *Virgata* were brought up in custody charged with refusing duty. It appeared that the men had signed a contract for two years. One year's service had been completed and they wished to leave the ship. Without object in view they refused duty when they came to Hongkong. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining an interpreter and the case was remanded.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

Bhinder Singh, an Indian policeman, was remanded in custody charged with allowing a prisoner to escape. The prisoner, who had been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, was being exposed in the stocks, and on the ground of necessity induced the Indian to let him leave the stocks. He dodged the policeman and escaped with a handkerchief still on one hand. He has not yet been re-arrested.

ZULU HORROR.

A correspondent from Colonel Mackenzie's Force reports from Mesini's Kraal, July 4:—We found the rebels' military kraals untenable, and the hurriedly dropped blankets showed that the natives had run away. The panic began in Mesini's chief kraal at the end of the ridge. The rebels were seen retreating, and this gave rise to the hope that the impi might make a stand. The kraal, however, was deserted when Colonel Mackenzie reached it.
The chief's huts were set ablaze, and by ten o'clock smoke was rising all round the Umvoti valley, showing the position of the advancing troops. Occasional small parties of rebels were seen in various directions and were chased down.
The troops discovered the remains of a white man who had been recently butchered by the rebels. His bicycle was locked and out in the most horrible manner. The victim is believed to have been an official of the Public Works Department who left Greytown on June 30.
A native woman said that the man had been killed in front of the impi by Mesini's orders, and that one by one the rebels had vetted their assegais and had dipped their fingers in his blood and smeared their lips with it. The troops were furious at this recital, and deep roars of "No surrender, sir," greeted Colonel Mackenzie as he rode past the mutilated body.
By noon Colonel Leuchars had reported by telegraph that he had not come across any rebels. The whole valley was ablaze with burning kraals, and herds of the stock cattle were being driven in from all directions.
According to the prisoners, Mesini assembled a large impi on July 1 and doctored them with the blood of a white man. The women joined in the ceremony, and the awful mutilation of the body is attributed to their heathen suggestions.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

The report of the directors of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held on Monday, 20th August, at noon, reads:—Gentlemen,—The directors have now to submit to you their report, with a statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1906.

The net profit for six months, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to ... \$4,256.44 to which has to be added the balances brought forward from last Account ... 302,232.10

... \$765,488.54

and from this have to be deducted:

Directors' Fees ... \$10,000.00

Auditors' Fees ... 75.00

... 10,075.00

leaving available for appropriation ... \$755,413.54

The Directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of 12, or \$300,000.00, be paid to the shareholders, that \$35,578.71 be written from the value of Kowloon Docks, \$1,712.45 from the value of Kowloon Dock, \$34,366.00 from the floating plant, and the balance, \$392,087.38, be carried to the new account.

During the past six months a steamer for the Yangtze River, 3 wooden lighters and 4 large steam-launches have been completed and delivered. The electric drive at the saw mill is not yet completed, owing to the delay in delivering the large twin cable. It has now arrived and is in place; we expect to make a start with this plant about the middle of August.

The 40-ton electric grab referred to in the last report has proved of great service in building the large boilers for the Yangtze river steamer. With the old cranes these boilers could not have been completed in time.

C. P. CHATRE,
Chairman.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

30th June, 1906.

To value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last statement ... 100,000.00

To value of Kowloon Docks, as per last statement ... 2,306,934.71

To amount paid in connection with purchase of H. H. L. Co. ... 2,750.00

To final payment, account new drawing office ... 700.00

To amount paid on account of new electric installation ... 5,750.00

To final payment in connection with new accumulation ... 2,635.00

To final payment in connection with new electric installation ... 2,254.00

To cost of 12 motors and twin cables for saw mill ... 26,221.00

To cost of 4 motors and twin cables for boiler shop ... 4,502.00

To cost of new machines for electric shop ... 100.00

... 2,476,578.71

To value of Cosmopolitan Dock, as per last statement ... 301,712.45

To value of ships, dredgers, launches, etc. ... 487,267.50

To sundry debits ... 42,742.16

To work in progress ... 109,529.00

To value of material on hand, 1st July, 1906 ... 1,614,611.83

... \$3,880,500.00

30th June, 1906. LIABILITIES.

By shares held for 30,000 shares of \$50 ... 1,500,000.00

By Admiralty loan ... 250,000.00

By loan ... 17,118.21

By debentures ... 22,881.71

By interest ... 31,188.87

By sundry creditors ... 57,500.00

By balance of profit brought forward from last account ... 2,041,555.63

By balance of profit brought forward from last account ... 2,041,555.63

By profit ... 765,488.54

... \$5,700,281.00

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

30th June, 1906.

To interest ... 62,037.29

To Crown rent ... 3,119.45

To fire insurance ... 2,281.87

To office expenses, salaries, stationery and rent of head office ... 36,043.41

To telephone ... 1,400.47

To legal expenses ... 189.00

To marine insurance account ... 8,400.00

To transport ... 195.88

To towards ... 6,400.42

To dredging ... 4,326.14

To profit ... 4,326.14

... \$82,015.00

1st Jan. to 30th June, 1906.

By net earnings of the Company's three establishments ... 523,912.16

By bonus on insurance premium ... 1,133.74

... \$525,045.90

TO FILL THE CHURCHES.

BISHOP GORE'S SCHEME FOR CONGREGATIONALISM.

The great hall of the Church House at Westminster was the scene on July 5th of a determined effort by Dr. Gore, the Bishop of Birmingham, to congregationalise the Church of England.

The occasion was the meeting of the Representative Church Council, composed of members of the Upper, Lower, and Lay Houses of Convocation of the two provinces. It was presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury and York.

The Bishop of Birmingham proposed the following sub-clause to Clause 2 in the scheme for the representation of the laity:—
"Any qualified person who habitually attends public worship in a parish in which he does not reside may apply to the incumbent of that parish to be permanently connected with it. The application shall be accompanied by a declaration that

BLACK TERROR IN TRANSVAAL.

WHITES ARMED.

Increasing lawlessness among the Kaffirs has thrown Johannesburg into a state of panic. The city is practically an armed camp, dwellings have been looted, and gunshots are being fired in all directions.

This state of alarm, which, through the inaction of the authorities, is steadily growing worse, is directly traceable to the efforts of the Kaffirs, who are penetrating into every corner of the country, and are spreading the doctrine of "Africa for the Africans."

The occupation of Johannesburg by the Kaffirs is a matter of fact. Whether due to a spirit of rebellion or an alleged universal conspiracy engineered by Dinuzulu, the fact remains that within a month twenty Europeans have been held up by native ruffians after nightfall.

Six white women, who ventured out alone after nightfall, were brutally maltreated by Kaffirs. Other victims in Johannesburg include a minister and his wife, two policemen who were delivering letters, and a policeman on his way home who was suddenly attacked by several armed natives.

Two of the victims of these outrages died from their injuries, and several others are in a serious condition.

Attacks on white men and women have been especially prevalent in the suburbs of Johannesburg. In the last few days, a number of houses have been looted, and the streets are patrolled by two or three Kaffirs, often supplemented by iron bars and chains.

Many old residents who appreciate the gravity of the situation are now leaving the city in search of safety. They are taking their families and property, and are purchasing arms without exception. In some instances they have sent to Cape Town for rifles.

Kaffir servants have become openly insolent and inhuman. A boy in the employ of a well-known mining engineer was dismissed yesterday for impudence when he told his master that "the white people would soon be driven into the sea." *Express.*

EXPERIMENTAL TANKS IN JAPAN.

An order has recently been placed on a half of a Japanese firm, believed to be the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Company, of Nagasaki.

The order is for the construction of an experimental tank, and other problems connected with ship design and construction. Last year the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Company produced steam vessels aggregating 18,000 tons, with machinery of over 10,000 h.p. In 1904 the tonnage was 10,000 tons, made up by only three vessels, one of which was a turbine steamship of 7,000 tons, and the other two of 1,000 tons each.

In 1905 the tonnage was 11,000 tons, and in 1906 it was 12,000 tons. These figures show the steady increase in the tonnage of the Japanese company, and the fact that it is now one of the largest shipbuilding companies in the world.

The general figures will show the new company may make of the new experimental tank, the apparatus for which will be driven by electricity. The tank is to be precisely a duplicate of that at Clydebank. It has a waterway 115 ft. in length of which 40 ft. is deep, varying from 2 ft. at one end to 10 ft. at the other. The breadth is uniformly 20 ft.

The intention of the Japanese company is that everything shall be in working order and capable of being tested at Glasgow before being sent to Japan. The making of the actual tank and the building covering it will be done by Japanese contractors.

DEPARTURE OF MR. KRIEN.

GERMAN CONSUL-GENERAL'S LONG SERVICE.

The *Japan Chronicle* of July 31 says:

Mr. Krien, the German Consul at Kobe, left here on Sunday afternoon by train for Nikke, where he intends to stay for about two months before his leaving Japan. He is enjoying a well-earned retirement after a long and successful career.

Among his friends among whom were Chief Judge Tanaka, Chief Prosecutor Yamamoto, Mr. Uchida, Chief of Police, Mr. Komura, President of the Ka Saibansho, and Japanese and foreign personal friends, including Mr. K. Matsukata of the Kawasaki Company, assembled at the station to wish him "Bon Voyage" while Captain Morris represented the Consulate.

During his 31 years residence in the Far East Mr. Krien has made many friends, both among foreigners and Japanese. He came to Japan first in March, 1875, attached to the German Legation as a student interpreter. Three years later he was nominally appointed interpreter to the Kobe Consulate, and in 1879 he came to interpret the Legation in Tokyo.

In 1881 he was made Acting Consul at Yokohama, and from October, 1885, until March, 1887, was in charge of the Kobe Consulate.

He was then suddenly transferred to the important post of Seoul, where he remained as Consul until 1898, when he went home on leave, being reappointed at his own wish to Kobe in 1900. The early part of this year Mr. Krien presented his resignation, owing to ill health, and on its acceptance he was conferred upon him by Emperor William.

We understand that his successor has not yet been nominated. Dr. Muller remaining in charge of the Consulate.

Mr. Krien's services have on various occasions been recognised not only by his own but also by the Japanese Government. In 1892 he received the Fourth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, and four years ago he received the Third Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Some days ago an address, accompanying a beautifully-worked Japanese silver bowl, was presented him as a souvenir from his many friends among the German community in Kobe. On Wednesday last the Consul-General was also the recipient of an address and presentation from the heads of Government departments in Kobe and Osaka (23 signatures), a proceeding which was unique. The address expressed the gratitude of the signatories for the kindness shown them by Mr. Krien, and stated that it had been intended to invite him to a complimentary dinner. Owing to the hot weather that project had been abandoned, and instead they requested his acceptance of a small token of their regard. The gift consisted of two storks, beautifully worked in silver, mounted on specially-designed stands of finely-grained wood.

Mr. Krien takes with him the best wishes of all who have come in contact with him officially or privately. By his readiness at all times to assist people who came to him for advice he earned for himself the gratitude and regard not only of his nationals but of everybody who met him, and many will wish him bon voyage, a long well-earned period of retirement, and improved health.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM ATTACKED IN THE COMMONS.

MR. JUSTICE GRANTHAM ATTACKED IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Swift MacNeill made a motion as follows in the Commons on July 6:

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the report of the proceedings on the trial of the petition for Yarmouth, and the complaints that have been made of the petition and political character of the conduct during the trial of that petition of Mr. Justice Grantham."

Mr. MacNeill contended that Parliament had always reserved to itself the right to control and criticise the conduct of judges.

He charged Mr. Justice Grantham, as an election judge, with having brought to the hearing of the Yarmouth petition, when he was asked to assist the Honorable member, Mr. P. A. B. MacNeill, to render him incompetent to give a fair and impartial decision. He further charged the judge with being non-judicial in his conduct, and thus acting in a way calculated to lower the dignity of the Bench and generally to cause a want of confidence in the administration of the law.

Moreover, he contended, Mr. Justice Grantham had used the judicial seat as a launch from which to attack the House of Commons and the Government of the day.

He severely chastised the judge for saying a certain document might have been a "Bird's Nest Bill" and for remarking at a public dinner that he had very confidence in Sir John Lubbock, when it was well known that Sir John was such a supporter of a witness.

Temporarily his indignation with the quality of the evidence, Mr. MacNeill admitted that he thought Mr. Justice Grantham was "unusually biased."

Sir George Kekewich seconded the motion, and said that Mr. Justice Grantham was a political judge, and made no secret of the fact. The Attorney-General had been the opposing side. He put it to the House that the logical conclusion of the motion was the removal of Mr. Justice Grantham from the Bench. No doubt some of his lordships' remarks were deplorable, and he, the Attorney-General, could not defend the judge's jokes.

Judicial honour occupies a very low place in the classification of wit, the Attorney-General said, and it is not to be expected that a man of his kind should be a judge. They are emanations from a superior sphere, and are, as it were, and enjoyed and condoned by those who are called on to listen to them. I beg the House not to attach too much importance to the judicial joke.

He did not think this was a case in which the House ought to impose the extreme penalty. "Make him a peer," he shouted. Mr. W. B. Richmond.

When members had made an end of laughing, which was a long time, Sir John Lubbock, who was a long time, said that would be an unsatisfactory compromise, and they laughed again. The half-dozen years in the gallery smiled, and Mr. W. J. Bryan, who was chatting with Mr. John Burns, enjoyed it to the full.

In two sentences the Attorney-General summed up the position. "You cannot say there was a dishonest mind tampering with justice," and "The penalty of degradation is reserved for graver errors."

"I do not think judicial wit has many admirers in this House," said Mr. Balfour, and I do not know that the opinion of the judges upon the wit of the House of Commons is much more favourable. He lightly defended the judge with the air of one who thinks the House is not a laughing matter.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman condemned the judge's conduct, but said he had received a sufficiently severe lesson, and the discussion had accomplished its purpose.

He is an honest, straightforward, amiable gentleman, and his moral character is beyond question. But he is an uneducated paragon, an outspoken partisan, and a deplorable mistake on his part, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to do it, and avoid it, as he might have done, being placed on the rota for the trial of these positions. He is saturated with party feeling and prejudice that he cannot help it coming out.

The Prime Minister thought the judge had done nothing to deserve removal from the Bench. "I have given him my cue," Mr. MacNeill withdrew his motion, and Mr. Justice Grantham was discharged without a stain on his character and warned not to do it again.

COMMERCIAL RIVALRY IN THE FAR EAST.

JAPAN AND BRITISH TRADE.

The *Times* Tokyo correspondent wired on July 14:

There is absolutely no truth in the sensational telegrams reaching London, that Japan is striving to cut British trade in shipping from the Far East by employing a Government fleet, and by the use of three such vessels. The first is the competition on the Yokohama and Shanghai line between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, in which, however, the initiative is due to the latter.

The Yosen Kaisha, having been chartered by the Yosen Kaisha to keep up the Japanese company's shipping service during the absence of its ships on transport duty during the war, continued to run after the Yosen Kaisha's vessels had resumed their regular functions. Secondly, the same Japanese company has opened a competition with the North German Lloyd's Svat-w-Bangkok line. Thirdly, it is alleged that large quantities of Japanese merchandise are reaching Manchuria daily from the Yosen Kaisha, and although the Japanese Government declares that it is ready to allow the Chinese to establish a Customs station at Dalian as soon as civil administration is renewed and the port is opened to foreign commerce.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—The barometer has fallen in E. Japan, and risen over W. Japan and N. China.

The depression is passing from E. Japan to the Pacific. Pressure is highest over N. China in the North, and over the China Sea in the South. It is near the normal over the Philippines, in excess by about 0.1 inch along the China coast, and in defect by 0.1 to 0.2 inches over E. Japan.

Gradients are slight on the China coast, and N.E. winds in the North and S.W. in the South. Light variable winds are indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCESS.

BIRTH OF A SON.

The *Times* of July 5th had the following:

The news from the Marble Palace at Potsdam that the German Crown Princess had been safely delivered of a son, this morning (4th) at 9.15 was received with the liveliest demonstrations of public rejoicing in the capital of the German Empire and of Prussia. Flags were at once hoisted on the Royal Palace, on the public buildings, and on many private houses; the church bells were rung, and a great London of the cannon till late in the afternoon, since the life battery of the First Guards Artillery Regiment, to which belongs the proud privilege of firing the Royal salute, had to repeat a volley of firing from the camp at Babelsberg.

The words in every one's lips were "Three Emperors," just as on the birth of the present German Emperor, when the life of the Emperor William I. the picture of the "Four Emperors" was everywhere exhibited. Another general subject of remark was the fact that the reigning Emperor, whom all the world is still accustomed to regard as a young Saxon, is a grandfather at the age of 37. When the same dignity was assumed by the late Emperor Frederick he was 50 years of age.

His Majesty only started yesterday on his annual cruise in Northern waters, and the joyful news has been conveyed to him by wireless telegraphy somewhere in the Kattegat. The Emperor, before his departure, had paid a hurried visit to Potsdam on Sunday and had lined at the Marble Palace with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.

The Imperial family, in a special edition, announced that the Crown Princess and the infant Prince are doing extremely well. The *North German Gazette* says: "The fairest hopes are fulfilled, a son has been born of that union of hearts which was concluded in the month of roses in the year 1905, and the keenest sympathy of large circles of the German people is once more assured in the third generation; our illustrious Emperor and Empress can boast of their first grandson."

The cost of the Press publishes patriotic articles. The *Vossische Zeitung* says that "attachment to the dynasty is so deeply rooted in the nation that even errors of policy are committed to the Republican idea on which no one holds upon the overwhelming majority of the people. The deeds of able Prussian Kings appear so eloquently to the nation that on this day it cannot but offer the reigning House its cordial congratulations."

In the Prussian Chamber and in the Upper House of the Diet the announcements of the joyful event by the presidents of these assemblies were received with rounds of cheering.

The German Empress was at the Marble Palace from 4.30 this morning. The gymnologist, Professor Hamm, of Berlin University, and Professor Keller have been in attendance at the Palace throughout the day.

TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE.

MR. ROBERTS' STATEMENT ON TINKED BEER.

"People at home and abroad may use our words with confidence," are the concluding words and the gist of a statement which has been issued by Mr. Wilson, the United States Secretary for Agriculture, at the direction of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Wilson is giving his entire time to preparing plans for enforcing the Meat Inspection law, and for restoring the public confidence in tinned beef.

The following is the statement on the subject which was issued on July 4th:

"The new legislation with regard to meat inspection provides the department with adequate powers and ample means to carry cases of infraction of the law into court. Supervision and inspection will be extended from pasture to package."

"The federal stamp will be a guarantee not only of the good health of the animal but also that the product has been prepared in sanitary surroundings and contains no deleterious chemical or preservative."

"Any meat or other food product bearing this Government stamp will be fit for consumption, and people at home and abroad may use our words with confidence."

Lieut. Colonel Hobbs, who is inspecting the meat factories on behalf of the British Army, has stated that when the new inspection law is put into operation the British Government will give the guarantee of American inspection.

DISHONOURD CHEQUES.

BILL TO SAFEGUARD POSITION OF BANKERS.

A Bill of considerable importance to bankers was reported for third reading yesterday by the Standing Committee on Law of the House of Commons.

This is the Bills of Exchange Act (1882) Amendment Bill, in which there are only two clauses.

At present all the risk of payment of a crossed cheque rests with the banker. Having credited his customer with the amount for which the cheque is drawn, he cannot recover the money if the cheque is afterwards dishonoured.

Under the new bill a banker will not be deemed to have received payment until he has actually received the money from the bank on which the cheque is drawn.

ADMIRAL ROZHDSTVENSKY ON TRIAL.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The G.N. str. *Monarda*, from Seattle, arrived at Yokohama on the 7th inst.

The G.M. str. *Bayern*, which left here on Wednesday, the 1st inst., arrived at Singapore on Monday, the 6th inst., at 8 a.m.

The S.S. str. *Radnorshire* left Singapore on the 7th inst., and is due here on the 14th inst.

The S.S. str. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 9th inst., and is expected here on the 11th inst.

The East Asiatic str. *Tranquar* left Singapore on the night of the 7th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst., a.m.

OFFICIAL MURDERS IN RUSSIA.

The report made by the Commission which was sent by the Duma to Bielestok to inquire into the causes of the massacre of June 14 is an important and comprehensive document.

The Commission begins by stating that rumours of a coming pogrom had been current in the town several days previous to the outbreak.

The sergeant of a regiment received orders on June 12 to tell the men that on Wednesday, the 14th, there would be a religious procession, the Jews would throw a bomb and a pogrom would follow. The report cites a number of facts to show that the pogrom was of an organised character, and declares that Jews and revolutionaries were mixed together, and the people were told that the revolutionaries must be annihilated.

After describing the outbreak of the massacre on Wednesday, the report declares that from Thursday to Saturday a fusillade was kept up in the streets against an invisible foe.

Only Jews were shot at. If a Christian crossed the road he was fired, but as soon as a Jew made his appearance bullets flew in every direction. Military patrols marched through the streets, led by policemen, who pointed out at whom the soldiers should fire.

The cry "A revolutionary!" was enough to bring about the death of a man, while if a rough shouted "A Jew!" a hail of bullets was poured upon the fugitive. Pogrom and plunder fell that day into the background. All the energies of police and soldiers were directed to killing as many people as possible. Vagabonds, soldiers, and police murdered in company.

The report goes on to state that the dead and wounded were carried to the railway station, where the roughs soon concentrated in order to catch the Jews who were fleeing or arriving. Infantry and dragoons were there also, as well as the commandant and some officers of the gendarmerie.

The moment that a Jew got out of a train a rush was made to the cry of "A Jew!" "Strike him down!" and the unfortunate man was beleaguered with sticks. Watch was also kept at all the exits, and the first-class waiting-room was invaded, all Jews found there being dragged outside and dealt with.

The commandant, officers, and soldiers looked on at all this with a "calm smile," and encouraged the roughs. Only a soldier who was wounded took up the defence of the unhappy Jews, but he was killed for his trouble.

EXPLOREURS AND TIBET.

In the House of Commons on July 5th Earl Percy asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had refused permission for a party of explorers to travel to Tibet.

Dr. Evelyn Hedin, who was now in India, to enter Tibet, if so, upon what grounds this refusal had been based, whether it was in accordance with the advice of the Government of India; and whether he would consider the advisability in the interests of friendly relations with the Tibetan Government and people of encouraging, subject to the consent of the occasional visit of a qualified traveller to a country enjoying treaty relations with the British Government.

Mr. Morley—Dr. Evelyn Hedin has been refused permission to enter Tibet from British territory. It had been denied for reasons of policy, not that British parties could not be allowed to explore Tibet, and what had been refused to British subjects could not be refused to foreigners.

The Government of India were in favour of encouraging the exploration of Tibet by qualified travellers. His Majesty's Government, after full consideration, decided otherwise, as they considered it advisable that Tibet should continue in that state of "isolation"—it is a word in inverted commas, heavy—the maintenance of which was stated by Mr. Brodrick in his despatch of December 2, 1904.

Mr. Brodrick in his despatch of December 2, 1904, had been one of the main objects of his Majesty's late Government was that there should be no ground for thinking that the Tibetan Government whose consent to explorations is recognized by the public act to be necessary—would be more disposed to grant passports now than they were in the summer of 1905, when they refused a request for one.

Mr. Morley—The Government of India had decided that the decision of the Government of India should be in no way affected by the rights of access to the trade routes by the Lhasa Convention. I should also like to express the regret with which I was compelled recently to refuse applications from the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society for the Exploration of Tibet, the assistance of which was requested by the Government of India.

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KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MR. JACOB SASSOON, PHILANTHROPIST.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Dewan Herald* issues for July 17th and 18th give prominence to the doings of a "great and good man" Mr. Jacob Sassoon. On the 16th was laid the foundation stone of a new hospital given by him for the people of Poona.

One of the speakers thus gave the history of it. The Jacob Sassoon Hospital, the foundation stone of which was laid by Mr. Jacob Sassoon, the then Commissioner in 1897. For the building of the fine Hospital Mr. Jacob Sassoon (the grandfather of Mr. Jacob Sassoon) contributed the magnificent sum of Rs. 2,50,000 and Government contributed Rs. 37,000. It was built by Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E. Even in the present day the hospital is one of the finest in India, and we can understand what must have been the look at the hospital which it replaced, viz. the old Poona Civil Hospital, the present Lunatic Asylum.

The David Sassoon Hospital was reduced and vastly improved by Government two years ago, but it was full of the needs of Poona and the district, and at times many patients had to be refused admission for want of accommodation in spite of the fact that some patients were treated in out-houses called "barracks," which have rightly been condemned. Government was therefore pleased in September last to appoint a Committee composed of the Commissioner C.D., the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon to enquire into the requirements of the Sassoon Hospital and the Medical School Poona. Amongst the many improvements connected with the Hospital and Medical School which the Committee considered, were the improvements of the Chronic Wards and the provision of increased accommodation for native patients. While this Committee was sitting Mr. Jacob Sassoon expressed a wish to commemorate the approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales by some fitting memorial and the Council of the Sassoon Hospital, which bears his grandfather's name, had at once decided that he could do no better than erect that memorial in Poona. He therefore proposed to the Committee to build another and smaller hospital in the vicinity of the present hospital which should be called the Sassoon Hospital. He stipulated that the hospital should be a thoroughly up-to-date one and should contain at least 40 beds, 5 of which were to be reserved for Jews and for Jews. He asked that Mr. Berge, Consulting Architect to Government, should be requested to draw up the plans and estimates for the hospital. The rough estimate of the cost of this hospital was Rs. 1.50,000 and Mr. Jacob Sassoon most generously consented to contribute the whole of this. More detailed estimates, however, brought the cost up to Rs. 3,70,000 and Mr. Jacob Sassoon came forward with an additional offer of Rs. 1,00,000 on the condition that Mr. Berge's estimate of the cost of the hospital should be accepted, that Government contributed the balance of the cost required and that the work was undertaken as soon as practicable. When Mr. Jacob Sassoon's Committee naturally saw that the Government had accepted the problem provided increased accommodation for native patients would be solved, for it would enable the whole of the present hospital to be given up for the treatment of native patients, and would save Government the expense of constructing a new wing. The Committee therefore strongly urged Government in their report to accept Mr. Jacob Sassoon's magnificent offer. This, briefly, is the history of the origin of the Jacob Sassoon Hospital. Poona may justly be proud of what it owes to the charity of the well-known and universally respected Sassoon family.

Next day the Jewish community of Poona presented Mr. Sassoon with an address in a handsome silver casket.

Mr. Sassoon's magnificent offer, this, briefly, is the history of the origin of the Jacob Sassoon Hospital. Poona may justly be proud of what it owes to the charity of the well-known and universally respected Sassoon family.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and should be accompanied by the necessary payment. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: PRESS, Office, A.B.C. 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POSITION WANTED.

BY YOUNG GERMAN, had five years' experience in Solingen and Hamburg Export Trade.

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 9th August, 1906. [1551]

P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP "MOLDAVIA" will be open to PUBLIC INSPECTION, alongside the KOWLOON WHARF, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 10th August, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Lunches flying the P. & O. flag, will leave BLAKE Pier at regular intervals to convey visitors to the "MOLDAVIA".

E. A. HENWITT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 9th August, 1906. [1552]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP "HAINAN" Captain A. J. Robinson, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, 10th inst., at 3 p.m. instead of as previously advertised. For Freight or Passage, apply to **DOUGLAS LAUREL & Co.**, General Managers, Hongkong, 9th August, 1906. [1553]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE STEAMSHIP "FOXLEY."

Captain Batchelor, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 4th September. For Freight, apply to **ARNOLD, KAIRER & Co.**, Agents, Hongkong, 9th August, 1906. [1554]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP "SUSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon, the 10th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**, General Managers, Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1555]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENEDICT"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 10th August will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd August, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th August, at 11 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**, Agents, Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1556]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 15th inst.

Optional Cargo will be loaded unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 13th inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected. **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.** Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1557]

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

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INTIMATIONS

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

ONE who has had Experience Necessary.

Apply by Letter only to **W. BREWER & Co.** Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1545]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1907, 1908 & 1909.

TENDERS will be received by the SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR at Jesselton, on or before 25th October, 1906, for the following REVENUE FARMS for the year 1907, or for the three years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

OPIMUM FARM.
SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.
PAWNBROKING FARM.
CUSTOMS FARM.
GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM.

For Particulars, apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**, Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1495]

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Proofs read by Englishmen.

HARBOR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On the 7th, 13th, 17th, 21st and 25th August, from West of Stonecutters Island, in a South-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 9:30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, from East of Stonecutters Island, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 9:30 A.M., and finishing at 11 A.M.

On FRIDAY, 24th August, from Elliot, in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 9:30 A.M., and finishing at 11 A.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, Captain, R.N., Harbour Master, &c. Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1519]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and report on the following matters, viz.:

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out in this Colony, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invites the inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order, **W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS, Secretary.** Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1381]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT. Suitable for abattoir. Purpose, EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEP. WATER.

Also FOR SALE. Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS LEASE. For Particulars, apply to **GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [153]

TYPEWRITERS

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F. A. V. RIBEIRO

(late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau)

34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor), Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [19]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain T. Austin, R.M.S. This Steamer departs from Hongkong daily (Sundays included), at 7:30 A.M., and from Macao at 2:30 P.M.

Fares: (Week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), Single \$3, Return Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an EXCURSION (the times of departure being in future the same as on other days) at the following rates: SUNDAYS ONLY.

1st Class, Single ... \$1.00
With Cabin ... \$2.00
1st Class, Return ... \$2.00
With Cabin ... \$4.00
3rd Class, Single ... 50 Cts.
Return ... 60 "

Steerage 20 cents each trip. Meals can be supplied on board, at \$1 per meal.

First Class Passengers who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday will be allowed to do so on the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer is throughout by Electricity. The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co. 2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [21]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with Article XVI. Section 7 of the Articles of Association the GENERAL MANAGERS have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1906, of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per Share payable to all Shareholders whose names were on the Register on that date.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd August.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1512]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTIETH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HOTEL MANSIONS, on TUESDAY, the 14th August, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, despatching a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th August, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, **W. E. CLARKE, Acting Secretary.** Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [1445]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CO., (INCORPORATED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1906.

By Order of the Court of Directors, **H. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager.** Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1496]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERS OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, to the 18th day of August, 1906, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, **H. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager.** Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1497]

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Cantonment Road, on MONDAY, 20th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, **THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.** Hongkong, 27th July, 1906. [1478]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of Aug., 1906, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, of One Lot of Crown Land, North of Barker Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years. [1531]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES, PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSEURS HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 14th day of August, 1906, at 3 p.m., at their SALE ROOMS, No. 8, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY which will be put up for Sale in TWO LOTS:

LOT 1. All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1,603, together with the message or tenement thereon known as No. 4, WA HING LANE. The Property is held for the residue of the term of 999 years created by the Crown Lease thereof at the yearly rent of \$2.00.

LOT 2. All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1,604, together with the message or tenement thereon, known as No. 3, WA HING LANE. The Property is held for the residue of the term of 999 years created by the Crown Lease thereof at the yearly rent of \$2.00.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of **O. D. THOMSON, Vendor's Solicitor,** 4, Ice House Street, and of the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1906. [1475]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

M. H. D. NORONHA having left our employment the public is hereby notified that we are Not Responsible for any Order given by him in Our Name.

NORONHA & Co. Hongkong, 7th August, 1906. [1544]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorised **MR. CHARLIE WEE** to SIGN our Firm.

TAI WO & Co. Hongkong, 3rd August, 1906. [1526]

TO LET.

IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

OFFICE, 1st Floor, suitable for a Broker, rental \$35 a month. SUITE of Three Rooms, on 3rd Floor, with Bath Room, Pantry and Private Entrance, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to **HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings,** Hongkong, 20th July, 1906. [1443]

TO LET.

SHOP TO LET in PRINCE STREET.

Apply by letter to **"O,"** Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th August, 1906. [1527]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon. "WOODBURY" GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. 2ND FLOOR, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to **LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road,** Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]

SHAM-BEN-CANTON.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WEST END TERRACE. Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** Hongkong, 6th July, 1906. [1477]

TO LET.

NO. 10, KENNEDY ROAD, a European Residential House, with Dining Room, Bedrooms, detached Servants' Quarters. Gas Light throughout. Situated in a lovely and shady locality. Terms moderate. Immediate possession.

Apply to **COMPRADORE, Tai Koo,** Hongkong, 10th July, 1906. [1390]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING, GOVERNMENT PRAYA EAST. A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RIFTON TERRACE. FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. "HAYTOR" - The "PEAK." Immediate possession.

Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.** Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [524]

TO LET.

SEYMOUR ROAD, LOWER, No. 31

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICES.

FOUR-NIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHING WU"	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 16th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CYCLOPS"	On 23rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 6th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 13th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	On 20th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 27th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHIET"	On 4th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELEUS"	On 11th October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 18th October.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GENOA, MARSEILLES and HULL	"ASTYANAX"	On 10th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ORESTES"	On 17th August.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	"TYDEUS"	On 24th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 31st August.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 31st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DIOMEDE"	On 7th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 14th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 21st September.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	"CYCLOPS"	On 28th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.
EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PACIFIC COAST PORTS	"BELLEROPHON"	On 1st September.
SAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"NINGCHOW"	On 25th September.
HAMA	"NINGCHOW"	On 25th September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA & PACIFIC COAST	"TYDEUS"	On 15th August.
	"ANTENOR"	On 22nd August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAKWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 11th August.
CEBU and ILOILO	"HAIKONG"	On 18th August.
FIENSILO	"HAIKONG"	On 18th August.
SHANGHAI	"HAIKONG"	On 18th August.
MANILA	"HAIKONG"	On 18th August.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table, A duly qualified
Ferguson is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF
12 days across the Pacific to the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 7 days' Ocean Travel
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.	ARRIVE VANCOUVER.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA"	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Aug.	12th Sept.
"ATHENIAN"	WEDNESDAY, 29th Sept.	29th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	WEDNESDAY, 19th Oct.	10th Oct.
"MONTEAGLE"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct.	27th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	WEDNESDAY, 17th Oct.	7th Nov.
"TARTAR"	WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct.	24th Nov.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the Company's PACIFIC
OVERLAND TRAINS, FAIRLY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT
CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £20; via New York £32.
Intermediate on Steamers: "240," "442."

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TARTAR" carry "Intermediate"
passengers only to Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese
and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TANSUI VIA SWATOW	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 12th Aug.
ANPING VIA SWATOW	H. OHTA	at 10 A.M.
AND AMOY	"AKASHI MARU"	FRIDAY, 10th Aug.
AND AMOY	J. A. MURIN	at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"SOSHI MARU"	TUESDAY, 14th Aug.
AND AMOY	T. SUGIWA	at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and
are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsip. Unrivaled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., ST. PETERSBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI, CHINGWANGTAO, TAKU and VLADIVOSTOK	"TRANQUEBAR"	On or about 16th Aug.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and VLADIVOSTOK	"NICOBAR"	On or about 14th Sept.
TONGKUU, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	On or about 14th Oct.
ODESSA	"KITAI"	On or about 15th Sept.

FOR COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS.

S.S. "KINA"	On or about the 17th Aug.	from Hongkong.
S.S. "SIBIRIEN"	On or about the 15th Sept.	from Hongkong.
S.S. "TRANQUEBAR"	On or about the 1st Oct.	from Hongkong.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 22nd August
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 29th August
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 5th September
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 12th September
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 19th September
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 26th September
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 3rd October

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ
REGENT LUITPOLD," Captain H. Kirchner, with MAILS, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port at Noon, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 13th Aug. Cargo and
Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 14th Aug., and Parcel
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th Aug.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Lines can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	261 0 0	242 0 0	222 0 0
return	91 0 0	83 0 0	33 0 0

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
return	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	63 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar
and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same RATES to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from Port SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HEIBERTSHOFEN, MATTEL, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	DATE
WILLEHAD	TUESDAY, 21st Aug.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 18th Sept.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 16th Oct.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st AUGUST, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEHAD,"
Captain Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port at above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Lines can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
return	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28.00	\$18.00	\$14.00
return	\$42.00	\$24.00	\$18.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO BRISBANE	\$30.00	\$20.00	\$14.00
return	\$45.00	\$30.00	\$20.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO SYDNEY	\$33.00	\$23.00	\$16.00
return	\$49.00	\$33.00	\$22.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MELBOURNE	\$35.00	\$25.00	\$17.00
return	\$52.00	\$35.00	\$24.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO YOKOHAMA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
return	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$70.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	\$27. 0 0		
return	\$96. 0 0		

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co's steamer, or via San
Francisco by the O. & O.S.S. Co's steamer, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI	"SACHSEN"	Wednesday, 16th Aug.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH"	Wednesday, 29th Aug.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Wednesday, 29th Aug.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Wednesday, 29th Aug.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamer P.M.S.S. Co., O. & O.S.S. Co.,
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$12. 0 0		
To Bremen	\$5. 0 0		
To Paris via Cherbourg	\$5. 0 0		
To Naples, Genoa, via Gibraltar	\$5. 0 0		

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 9th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 19th Aug. 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Tuesday, 14th Aug. 3 P.M.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chiofo, Tientsin, Newchwang & Yangtze
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906.

VESSELS ON THE BECK

DAMPFSCHIFFS-RIEDEL-UNION
ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship
"ALBENGA."

Captain Petersen, will be despatched for the
above Port on or about SATURDAY, the
25th August, 1906.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

A. B. BROTH, Norwegian str., 341, Andersen
16th July—Shanghai 8th July, Earthen-
ware—Order.

ARASHI MARU, Jap. str., 1,575, J. A. Martin,
6th Aug.—Anping, Amoy and Swatow 5th
Aug. General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

BRAND, Norwegian str., 1,529, M. Evensen, 9th
July—Sourabaya 26th June, Sugar.
Sunder, Wied & Co.

CANTON MARU, Japanese str., 1,994, S. Horai,
2nd Aug.—Kobe 22nd July, Coal and
General.—Order.

CAPRI, Italian str., 1,194, Balbo (Naples),
1st Aug.—Bari and Singapore 31st
July, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CHRISTIAN, British str., 1,211, A. E. Sand-
bach, 6th Aug.—Shanghai 31st July,
General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CORP, British str., 2,714, W. Finch, 20th
July—San Francisco 27th June, Mails and
General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

EMMA LUKES, German str., 1,159, G. Cornard,
16th July—Manila 22nd May, Sugar—
China.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, British str., 3,046, R.
Archibald, R.N.R., 24th July—Vancouver
2nd July and Shanghai 21st, Mails and
General.—C. P. R. Co.

ERBOLL, British str., 2,889, Wm. Lockhart,
7th Aug.—Singapore 1st August, General
Dodd & Co.

FEL, Norwegian str., 900, Wagle, 13th July—
Honnay 10th July, Coal. Aguard, Thoren-
sen & Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins,
7th August—Poonchow 3rd August, Amoy
1th and Swatow 6th, General Douglas
Lippell & Co.

HUTCHINSON, British str., 1,217, Forsyth, 6th
Aug.—Tientsin via Chiofo and Swatow 27th
July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

JAKOB FRIEDRICHSEN, German str., 1,231, D.
Henk, 6th Aug.—Haiphong 3rd Aug. and
Hull 7th, General.—Jensen & Co.

